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11 August 1999

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LETTER DATED 11 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the statement of the President of the Security Council dated 21 January 1999 (S/PRST/1999/3), in which the Council requested me to report to it on the status of my consultations with the Government of Angola on a continued multidisciplinary presence of the United Nations in that country.

As members of the Security Council are aware, the Secretariat had a series of exchanges with the Government of Angola on this issue, including the consultations conducted by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Bernard Miyet, and my Special Representative for Angola, Mr. Issa B. Y. Diallo, in Luanda on 17 and 18 June 1999. Following those exchanges, I discussed the matter with the Minister of External Relations of Angola, Mr. João Bernardo de Miranda, during the Organization of African Unity summit in Algiers from 12 to 14 July 1999. I impressed upon the Minister that, pending further consultations between the United Nations and the Government of Angola, the new United Nations office should consist of 30 substantive Professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel.

In a letter addressed to me on 26 July 1999, a copy of which is attached (see annex I, enclosure), Minister de Miranda conveyed to me his Government's positive assessment of the results of our meeting in Algiers. He indicated that conditions were now created for thee signing of an agreement with the United Nations which would enable the United Nations office to start operating in Angola.

In my reply to Minister de Miranda dated 2 August 1999, which is also attached (see annex II), I expressed my intention to proceed soon with the establishment of the United Nations office in Angola, the mandate of which would be based on the relevant Security Council resolutions and presidential statements on Angola. The new multidisciplinary office would be staffed with the personnel necessary to liaise with the political, military, police and other civilian authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring peace. The office would also assist the Angolan people in the area of human rights and will coordinate other activities.

The United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, the activities of which enjoy the full support of the Government, would continue to operate in its present configuration.

Accordingly, I intend to initiate practical arrangements for the earliest establishment of the new office and the conclusion with the Government of Angola of a status-of-mission agreement. The cost estimates for the office will be presented to the Security Council shortly.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

Annex I

Note verbale dated 27 July 1999 from the Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Angola to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter dated 26 July 1999 from Mr. João Bernardo de Miranda, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola, addressed to Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Letter dated 26 July 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to the last working session we held alongside the thirty-fifth Organization of African Unity summit in Algiers, I have the honour to inform you that my Government appreciated positively the results of our meeting.

Accordingly, conditions are now created for the signing of the Framework Agreement, which will enable the antenna of the United Nations in Angola to start functioning.

(Signed) João Bernardo DE MIRANDA
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Annex II

Letter dated 2 August 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Angola

I wish to express my appreciation for your letter dated 26 July 1999 in which you give a positive assessment of the results of our meeting during the Organization of African Unity summit in Algiers. I am particularly encouraged by your clear indication that conditions are now conducive for the proposed United Nations office to start operating.

Accordingly, I intend to proceed with the establishment of the United Nations office in Angola in the immediate future. As you will recall, in its presidential statement dated 21 January 1999 (PRST/1999/3), the Security Council underlined the importance it attached to a continued multidisciplinary presence of the United Nations in Angola.

The mandate of the new office would be based on the relevant Security Council resolutions and presidential statements on Angola. Bearing in mind the views of the Security Council and those of the Government of Angola (as outlined by the Director of International Organizations Department of your Ministry to the Officer-in-Charge of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) on 28 July 1999), it is my intention to staff the new office with the international personnel necessary to liaise with the political, military, police and other civilian authorities of your Government. The office will be headed by a senior United Nations official.

As indicated above, the overall tasks of the United Nations office would be to liaise with the relevant authorities, with a view to exploring effective measures for restoring peace, as well as to assist the Angolan people in the area of capacity-building and promotion of human rights and to coordinate other activities.

As we discussed in Algiers, pending further consultations between the United Nations and the Government of Angola, the office would consist of 30 substantive Professional staff, as well as the necessary administrative and other support personnel. The United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, the activities of which enjoy the full support of your Government, would continue to operate in its present configuration.

As you are aware, the Security Council has on a number of occasions expressed a keen interest in the earliest possible agreement between the United Nations and your Government concerning the future United Nations presence. Accordingly, I intend to inform the Council shortly of the outcome of our preliminary talks and of the proposed arrangements outlined above. Immediately thereafter, I would be in a position to initiate the conclusion with your Government of a status-of-mission agreement.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

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12 August 1999

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INTERIM REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN TAJIKISTAN

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1240 (1999) of 15 May 1999. It brings up to date developments in Tajikistan and the activities of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) since my last report of 6 May 1999 (S/1999/534).

II. MAIN DEVELOPMENTS

2. During the reporting period, the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) made good progress in the implementation of key provisions of the General Agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Accord in Tajikistan. The parties reached agreement on the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and a decision was taken by the Parliament at its special session of 30 June to hold a referendum on the amendments on 26 September. On 3 August, UTO officially declared the disbandment of its armed forces, marking the completion of the second stage of the military protocol.

3. Progress on these and other issues was achieved after a prolonged stalemate between the two parties which lasted through the month of May until mid-June. Expressing widespread dissatisfaction within UTO, Mr. Abdullo Nuri, UTO leader and Chairman of the Commission on National Reconciliation (CNR), on 5 May addressed a letter to Mr. Ján Kubiš, my Special Representative, expressing concern over the numerous unresolved problems in the peace process, notably the rejection by President Emomali Rakhmonov of the proposed constitutional amendments, the failure to grant amnesty to former UTO fighters and supporters, and the slow pace of power-sharing, including the Government's unwillingness to appoint a UTO representative to the defence portfolio.

4. My Special Representative took immediate steps to resolve the crisis, concentrating on the resumption of the dialogue between the two parties. Following the appointment of Mr. Kubiš as Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and his departure from Tajikistan in mid-June, this effort was continued by Mr. Paolo Lembo, the Acting Special Representative, and Mr. Yogesh Saksena, the Head of Civil Affairs of UNMOT. The

members of the Contact Group of guarantor States and international organizations supported those efforts. As the Government and UTO continued to exchange public accusations, the negative atmosphere resulted in some clashes on the ground between government servicemen and opposition fighters, and among opposition fighters belonging to different groups. The incidents were contained and resolved with the cooperation of the parties.

5. The situation was eased somewhat on 12 May, by a statement of support for the peace process by UTO leaders and field commanders. On 14 May, at a special session of the Parliament, an Amnesty Act was adopted which granted amnesty to over 5,000 UTO fighters who had registered at various assembly areas during 1998 and were subject to investigation by law enforcement bodies for acts committed during the civil war. The new Act complemented the Law on Amnesty adopted in 1997 in accordance with the General Agreement. However, it did not meet one of UTO's demands, namely the amnesty of 93 UTO supporters charged with criminal offences. On 24 May, UTO suspended its participation in the work of CNR. The following day, President Rakhmonov met with the Contact Group to present his position, pointing out a number of provisions of the General Agreement which remained unfulfilled by UTO.

6. On 3 June, the Contact Group issued a statement expressing concern over the suspension of the work of CNR. On 7 June, the parties agreed to form a joint working group as a step towards resuming the dialogue and to resolve the outstanding issues between them. The group was also to prepare for a meeting between President Rakhmonov and Mr. Nuri. UNMOT was invited to observe the meetings and played an active role in resolving the differences between the two sides.

7. After several days of intense negotiations, on 16 June, the working group reached agreement on a text comprising a list of tasks which were to be implemented and a time-frame for their completion. On 17 June, Mr. Nuri met with President Rakhmonov to discuss the text, which was then signed as a formal protocol. The following day, on 18 June, CNR resumed its work with the full participation of UTO.

8. Following the signing of the 17 June protocol, progress was made on a number of key issues, including the agreement on proposed constitutional amendments and the Parliament's decision to put them to a referendum on 26 September. The proposed changes are to be submitted to the electorate as a whole and include: (a) the establishment of a two-chamber Parliament (article 54); (b) the election of members of the lower chamber on the basis of equal, direct and secret vote (article 49); (c) the election of 75 per cent of the upper chamber by indirect vote through the local parliaments, with the remaining 25 per cent to be appointed by the President (article 49); (d) the establishment of a judicial council which shall participate in appointing and dismissing judges at various levels; (e) a decision to expressly permit the functioning of religion-based political parties (article 28); (f) and the extension of the term of the President from five to seven years with no possibility for re-election (article 65). The President and CNR agreed to maintain the existing system of appointments to chief executives of districts and to address electoral matters in a new electoral law which will be submitted for Parliament's approval in due course, after the referendum.

9. Since the signing of the protocol, 12 members of UTO were appointed to government posts, bringing the total to 33. The Parliament, at its special session on 30 June, approved the elevation of the Committee on Emergency Situations to a full ministry. UTO's candidate for the defence portfolio, its military Chief of Staff and commander of the Tavildara district, was appointed to head the new ministry. This decision removed one of the most contentious issues relating to appointments, and an obstacle to the attestation and integration of opposition fighters in Tavildara and neighbouring Darband (Komsomolobad), which was completed shortly thereafter.

10. The process of allocating local government posts to UTO in accordance with the 30 per cent quota was also initiated. President Rakhmonov and Mr. Nuri agreed that, as an initial step, executive positions of 22 towns and districts would be allocated to the Opposition. During the course of several meetings devoted to this issue, Mr. Nuri forwarded the names of candidates, and the President has begun the approval process. To date, 11 UTO representatives have been appointed as district chairmen by presidential decree.

11. On the issue of amnesty, a two-member CNR panel was established to review 58 of the 93 cases of UTO supporters currently in prison under criminal charges. A recommendation was made to release 47 of these supporters. This is still pending.

12. At its 30 June session, Parliament also approved the nomination of four UTO members to the Central Commission on Elections and Referendums, in accordance with the 25 per cent quota stipulated in the General Agreement. UTO is seeking the appointment of one of its representatives as Deputy Chairman of the Commission, as well as a 25 per cent representation in local electoral bodies. This is still pending. UNMOT has suggested that the Commission consider inviting neutral monitors to observe its proceedings, in order to enhance the body's credibility with the electorate.

13. A two-person team has been tasked by the Chairman of CNR to begin drafting an electoral law. The team is working with a legal expert from OSCE. As planned, a first team of electoral experts from UNMOT and from the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights carried out a joint preliminary assessment from 21 to 28 May. From 24 July to 6 August, a second team of United Nations and OSCE experts visited Tajikistan to evaluate conditions pertaining to voter education and information, freedom of expression and equitable access to media, registration of parties and candidates, and deployment of domestic/party agents to monitor the ballots. That mission has just been completed. A third team is scheduled to travel to Tajikistan in due course, after which a decision is to be taken regarding the involvement of the two organizations in the parliamentary elections. The previously reported dispute between the Tajik Government and UTO over the sequence of elections was resolved, with UTO accepting the holding of presidential elections before parliamentary elections (see S/1999/514, para. 7). (President Rakhmonov's five-year term expires on 6 November; the term of the current Parliament expires in February 2000.)

14. The public declaration by UTO on the disbandment of its armed forces on 3 August was endorsed by CNR in a resolution adopted the same day. The declaration opened the way for the legalization of UTO political parties banned

by the Government following the civil conflict in 1993. The Chairman of the CNR Military Subcommission reported that 2,400 former opposition fighters had decided to return to civilian life, while 4,275 are currently in the process of reintegration into the government power structures.

15. During the reporting period, job creation projects for former UTO fighters were launched in six districts in the Karategin valley, namely Darband (Komsomolobad), Tavildara, Garm, Tajikabad, Hoit and Jirgatal. They are being implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services. The projects, which were developed in close consultation with the local communities, involve mainly the rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure. They will provide work for about 700 former fighters, 50 war widows and 170 specialists for an average period of five months. Agreement has also been reached on work plans that would double these figures. The further expansion of the projects into other areas is foreseen. The current phase of the work is funded by grants from Norway and the United States of America, through the United Nations Development Programme. Pledges have also been received from Canada and the European Commission.

16. The humanitarian situation remained precarious during the reporting period, with large segments of the population receiving some form of assistance. Humanitarian needs remained greatest in Karategin valley, Leninabad Province and Gorno-Badakshan Province. Despite the importance of humanitarian operations in contributing to peace and stability, donor response to the 1999 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal remained disappointing, with only 40 per cent of requirements pledged. In late July, a mid-year review of the 1999 Appeal was submitted to donors. The review identified 10 priority projects totalling US$ 13,510,348 which required urgent funding to ensure basic humanitarian coverage until the end of 1999.

17. The Contact Group remained actively involved in the peace process, holding joint sessions with CNR as well as several extraordinary sessions to monitor developments and assist the parties in resolving stalemates. The Group issued a number of press releases to publicize its views. In early August, Uzbekistan resumed its participation in the Contact Group for the first time since November 1998, when it had recalled its chargé d'affaires from Dushanbe on grounds of security.

18. UNMOT reopened its field office in Khorog on 1 June, and in Khujand on 21 June. It continued to observe stringent security measures both in Dushanbe and in the field.

III. OBSERVATIONS

19. There has been significant progress in the implementation of the General Agreement by the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition. Major obstacles which had held the process back for more than one year were removed. UTO's formal declaration concerning the disbandment of its armed forces opens the way for the legalization of UTO political parties and their full participation in the political process. It is now time for the Government

and UTO to broaden the dialogue to other parties and groups so as to encompass the full spectrum of Tajik society.

20. Tajikistan is facing three important ballots: the referendum on constitutional amendments on 26 September, and presidential and parliamentary elections by 6 November 1999 and February 2000, respectively. The United Nations and OSCE have agreed on a joint approach to the parliamentary elections and are in close touch concerning the modalities of their cooperation. The involvement of the United Nations in that election will be dependent entirely on voluntary contributions, and I will be approaching Governments with concrete proposals on this subject.

21. Finally, I should like to thank Mr. Ján Kubiš for his active and dedicated efforts as my Special Representative, and for the important contribution he has made to the work of the Organization in Tajikistan.

Map No. 3887 Rev. 20 UNITED NATIONS
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Cartographic Section

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LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to draw the attention of the Security Council to the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea entitled "Japan cannot see in 21st century as long as relations with DPRK remain unsettled" issued on the occasion of the fifty-fourth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) KIM Chang Guk
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement issued on 10 August 1999 by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Japan cannot see in 21st century as long as relations with DPRK remain unsettled

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issues the following statement in order to make a clear presentation once again of Japan's 100-year-long history of criminal policy towards Korea before the world progressive peoples and conscience aspiring after justice, independence and peace on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

At the threshold of a new century, the Korean people can hardly repress their surging national indignation and astonishment at attempts of Japan to see the present century out without properly repenting of the unprecedented crimes it committed against the Korean people and without dropping the hostile policy towards Korea it has pursued throughout the century.

From ancient times, Korea has been called the land as beautiful as a golden tapestry of three thousand *ri* good to live in. In this land with a history spanning 5,000 years, its people lived in good harmony generation after generation, helping and leading each other forward.

It was not until the start of Japan's history of aggression on Korea that aggression, plunder and bloody killing spree were rampant in this peaceful land, inflicting misfortunes and pains upon the Korean people. The Japanese imperialists, watching for a chance to invade Korea, occupied Korea by huge aggression forces in 1905 and with a view to justifying the occupation, fabricated what they called "pacts" by all descriptions of threat and blackmail and brigandish swindles to deprive Korea of the rights to pursue domestic and foreign policies and enforced a colonial rule on Korea. Consequently, for more than 40 years since then, the Korean people were compelled to obey laws of Japan or die, subject to all sorts of national insult and maltreatment under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, which were indescribable mental humiliation and sufferings.

During the occupation of Korea, the Japanese imperialists forcibly deprived the Koreans of their spoken and written language and their names, attempted to eradicate even the customs peculiar to them and forced them to abandon the soul of the nation and become "loyal" to the Japanese "Emperor" as "subjects of the Empire."

Throughout the period of the occupation, the Japanese imperialists, like slave traders in the middle ages, turned to the most barbarous way in abducting and drafting more than six million people, which accounted for nearly all of the young and middle-aged Korean people, to satisfy the needs for armed and labor forces for the war in Asia and the pacific. They put them to slave labor, killed

more than one million innocent people and reduced nearly 200,000 Korean women to sex slaves for the Japanese army, bringing an immeasurable human loss to the Korean nation. The Japanese imperialists also plundered the Korean people of several hundred thousand items of national treasures and cultural heritages, a great deal of natural resources and all the products made in Korea. The material damage inflicted upon the Koreans reached astronomical figures.

As is mentioned above, the mental, human and material damage the Japanese imperialists inflicted upon the Koreans during their occupation of Korea was unprecedented in human history in view of its nature, manifestation and scale. Japan, after its defeat, should have reflected on its crimes before the Korean people and made a fresh start.

However, in addition to the crime of causing the division of Korea by colonizing it, it has turned to another crime detrimental to Korea's reunification and development with the backing of the United States, which is directly responsible for the division of Korea. It also has all along driven the relations between the DPRK and Japan into those of the worst confrontation.

Especially, Japan actively involved in the Korean War provoked by the U.S. imperialists by sending tens of thousands of the imperial army remnants and "reserve police forces" to the Korean front, mobilizing huge means of transport to meet the growing demands of the U.S. imperialists for the war, producing and repairing war equipment and offering military installations to them. That was clear evidence of Japan, like the United States, being a criminal state directly responsible for the Korean War.

It is no longer secret to the world that the Japanese imperialists, defeated in World War II, were able to revive and rearm themselves with the "fabulous profits" they siphoned out of the Korean war under the patronage of the U.S..

Even after the war, Japan, adopting as a state policy to follow the U.S. policy of creating "two Koreas" and stifling the DPRK, has left no stone unturned to isolate and stifle our socialist system. Considering the Korean-style socialism a thorn in the flesh, the Japanese reactionaries have been persistent in their politico-military threats and blackmail and economic sanctions against the DPRK. They continue harsh national discrimination and suppression of the Koreans and their descendants who live in Japan as victims of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

In a nutshell, the Korea policy pursued by Japan for a hundred years was aimed at exterminating, dividing, alienating, excluding and antagonizing the Korean nation.

Commenting on the Korea policy Japan has pursued throughout the 20th century, the DPRK government reiterates the warning that never to be condoned are the crimes Japan committed by imposing immeasurable misfortunes and pains upon the Korean people for more than 40 years of its occupation of Korea and by bringing heavy politico-economic damage to the DPRK in

pursuance of the hostile policy towards the DPRK for more than half a century, while refusing, till the end of the century, to liquidate the past, an issue that it should have settled after its defeat, and that even if Japan is to expiate its crimes, they are too atrocious to be properly liquidated.

Improvement of bilateral relations means, in essence, Japan's liquidating the crimes against the Korean people in the past and, on this basis, developing new good-neighborly relations in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in conformity with the requirements of the times.

We showed generosity to Japan that came out to intergovernmental negotiations for the normalization of relationship with the DPRK, riding on the current of the situation at the turn of the century, though belatedly. And in the hope that Japan, a near yet far country, may be a near and close neighbor, we made great efforts to put a period to the history of misfortunes through clear liquidation of the past DPRK-Japan relations from the historic and legal point of view and to establish new relationship with Japan on the principle of reconciliation, good neighborhood, equality, friendship, independence and reciprocity.

Far from repenting of the past crimes, however, Japan persistently pursued the U.S.-toeing policy and the policy hostile towards the DPRK and deliberately brought the DPRK-Japan negotiations, which had been arranged with so much painstaking efforts, to a rupture by raising up such issues as "nuclear suspicion" and "kidnaping" which had nothing to do with the negotiations.

Nearly seven years have passed since the stalled negotiations. Japan still turns its back on negotiations for the liquidation of the past and acts brazen-facedly imposing demands upon the DPRK while trying to create the impression as if the normalization of the bilateral relations is a "present".

The normalization of relations is not one party's favor to the other. Moreover, the DPRK is not badly interested in the improvement of relations with Japan. For 54 years after the war, the DPRK has got along without any help from Japan. It has not budged in face of Japan's sanctions and hostile acts. Historically, Korea has never felt comfortable with Japan being its neighbor, nor has it found the latter helpful. The DPRK will be better off as ever even without improving the relations with Japan.

Japan's refusal to liquidate the past is, in essence, a revelation of the militarist design to repeat the past crimes as well as of the wild ambition for reinvasion to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

An assailant, Japan, is obliged to make a sincere apology and compensation to the DPRK both legally and morally for all its past crimes. A victim, the DPRK, has a legitimate right to get compensation from Japan for all its past damage on the publicly recognized principle of international law and in accordance with international usage.

Japan's liquidation of the past on behalf of Korea is not a mere economic matter of whether we get a few pennies or not, but an important political issue related to the Korean nation's defense of its dignity and sovereignty and exercise of its sovereignty and a sensitive military issue of keeping Japan from staging a comeback and providing a guarantee for peace in Asia. At the same time, it is a pressing issue which will judge whether Japan is qualified to become a full-fledged member of the international community or not. It is also an important issue that must be settled for the sake of Japan itself.

This notwithstanding, the Japanese authorities refuse to honestly reflect on the damage done to the Korean people. It is foolish of them to whitewash and distort their blood-stained history of aggression. They are rewriting history textbooks to teach the coming generation a false history and infuse ultra-nationalism and militarism into them so that they may not have an elementary understanding of the crime-woven history nor feel guilty about it. This is also part of the crimes of Japan.

History can be neither denied nor tampered with. The insult a nation suffered from another nation and its pride impaired by the latter can never fade from its memory with the passage of time. Due to Japan's negligence of the work to get rid of the disgrace of a criminal state in the 20th century and its failure to rectify its evil conscience, its crimes have snowballed generation after generation. In the long run, its new generation has to pay the long-standing huge debt plus the debt that the previous generations failed to clear off. Though a generation is replaced by another and a new century arrives at the end of the old one, Japan can never flee from its legal and moral obligation to make a thoroughgoing apology and compensation to the Korean people for all its past crimes.

The world conscience sees moral inferiority of Japan in what Germany and Italy have done to liquidate the fascist crimes they committed against humankind in the past. All the policies pursued by the Japanese authorities invite great apprehension and disgust from the people of Asia and the rest of the world, to say nothing of the Korean people.

Far from drawing a lesson from its bitter defeat in the war to invade the continent, Japan has systematically cultivated the strength to take revenge under the signboard of a "peace-loving state." it has recently rounded off the military, operational, legal and ideological and moral preparations for direct participation in a war of aggression overseas and reached a dangerous phase of practice.

The present Japanese authorities do not bother to conceal their scenario that the first target of their overseas aggression is the DPRK. They are now watching for a chance to stage a comeback to Korea, while fanning up an unprecedented anti-DPRK campaign on the absurd pretext that the launch of satellite "Kwangmyongsong 1," a shining scientific and technological achievement of the DPRK, was a "missile launch." The "threat from North Korea" on the lips of the Japanese reactionaries is a prelude to reinvasion of Korea. Reinvasion of Korea will be the beginning of reinvasion of Asia. The militarists of Japan, an economic power in the world, are thirsty for revenge

to make up for the defeat, coupled with the unchanged design of aggression. It is not hard to guess what disaster the world and humankind will face when they launch overseas expansion, flying the "Hinomaru" and singing "Kimigayo."

Stating that Japan cannot see in the 21st century without any difficulty as long as the present serious state of the relations with the DPRK remain unsettled, the DPRK government solemnly clarifies its principled stand as follows:

First, Japan must stop pursuing the policy of stifling the DPRK. It must reflect on and review the 100 year long policy hostile to Korea and opt for a new policy switch over.

Second, it must make a sincere apology and full compensation to the Korean people for all its past crimes. Standing at the historic crossroads of whether to liquidate the past full of crimes within this century or greet a new century with its past unliquidated, Japan must give deep thought to it and make clear its will and resolution before the conscience of humankind.

Third, if Japan dare turn to a showdown of strength in a bid to find a pretext to realize the wild ambition for reinvasion, we will have no option but to take a corresponding countermeasure. Negotiation is not the only solution to Japan's liquidation of the past. The DPRK will neither wait for the settlement of the issue indefinitely nor remain a passive onlooker to it.

An option on the part of the victim depends on the attitude of the assailant. If Japan opts to open good-neighborly relations through liquidation of the past, the DPRK will welcome it with pleasure. But, if it repeats its crime-woven history and undertakes a reckless provocation, the DPRK will never miss the opportunity of meting out merciless retaliation but make Japan pay a dear price for the blood shed by the nation and give vent to its century-old wrath penetrated to the bone.

At the historic moment when it stands on the threshold of a new century of civilization, Japan must make a correct option with reason.

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1171 (1998) of 5 June 1998, 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, 1231 (1999) of 11 March 1999 and other relevant resolutions and the statement of its President of 15 May 1999 (S/PRST/1999/13),

Recalling also that in accordance with its resolution 1245 (1999) of 11 June 1999 the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) extends until 13 December 1999,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 30 July 1999 (S/1999/836),

1. Welcomes the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF) in Lomé on 7 July 1999 (S/1999/777), and commends the President of Togo, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and all those involved in facilitating the negotiations in Lomé on their contribution to this achievement;

2. Commends the Government of Sierra Leone for its courageous efforts to achieve peace, including through legislative and other measures already taken towards implementation of the Peace Agreement, commends also the leadership of the RUF for taking this decisive step towards peace, and calls upon them both to ensure that the provisions of the Agreement are fully implemented;

3. Commends also the Military Observer Group of ECOWAS (ECOMOG) on the outstanding contribution which it has made to the restoration of security and stability in Sierra Leone, the protection of civilians and the promotion of a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and urges all States to continue to provide technical, logistical and financial support to ECOMOG to help it to maintain its critical presence and continue to perform its role in Sierra Leone, including through the United Nations Trust Fund established to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone;

4. Authorizes the provisional expansion of UNOMSIL to up to 210 military observers along with the necessary equipment and administrative and medical support to perform the tasks set out in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General, and decides that these additional military observers shall be deployed as security conditions permit and shall operate for the time being under security provided by ECOMOG as indicated in paragraph 39 of the report;

5. Underscores the importance of the safety, security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, notes that the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF have agreed in the Peace Agreement to provide guarantees in this regard, and urges all parties in Sierra Leone to respect fully the status of United Nations and associated personnel;

6. Authorizes the strengthening of the political, civil affairs, information, human rights and child protection elements of UNOMSIL as set out in paragraphs 40 to 52 of the report of the Secretary-General, including through the appointment of a deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the expansion of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

7. Encourages the ongoing consultations among the parties concerned on future peacekeeping arrangements in Sierra Leone including the respective tasks, strength and mandates of ECOMOG and the United Nations, and welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to revert to the Council with comprehensive proposals concerning a new mandate and concept of operations for UNOMSIL;

8. Calls upon the RUF and all other armed groups in Sierra Leone to begin immediately to disband and give up their arms in accordance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and to participate fully in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Sierra Leone;

9. Urges all States and international organizations to provide resources to help ensure the successful conduct of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, in particular through the Trust Fund established by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for this purpose;

10. Stresses the urgent need to promote peace and national reconciliation and to foster accountability and respect for human rights in Sierra Leone and, in this context, takes note of the views contained in paragraph 54 of the report of the Secretary-General, welcomes the provisions in the Peace Agreement on the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Human Rights Commission in Sierra Leone, and calls upon the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF to ensure these Commissions will be established promptly within the time-frame provided for in the Peace Agreement;

11. Welcomes the adoption of the Human Rights Manifesto by the parties concerned in Sierra Leone and stresses the need for international assistance to address the human rights issues in Sierra Leone as a step towards accountability in the country, as referred to in paragraph 20 of the report of the Secretary-General;

12. Stresses the need for the international community and the Government of Sierra Leone to design and implement programmes to address the special needs of war victims, in particular those who have suffered maiming mutilation, and, in this regard, welcomes the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone as set out in the Peace Agreement to establish a special fund for this purpose;

13. Stresses the urgent and substantial need for humanitarian assistance to the people of Sierra Leone, in particular in the large proportion of the country hitherto inaccessible to relief agencies, and urges all States and international organizations to provide such assistance as a priority, in response to the revised consolidated inter-agency appeal issued in July 1999;

14. Calls upon all parties to ensure the safe and unhindered access of humanitarian assistance to those in need in Sierra Leone, to guarantee the safety and security of humanitarian personnel and to respect strictly the relevant provisions of international humanitarian law;

15. Stresses the need for sustained and generous assistance for the longer term tasks of reconstruction, economic and social recovery and development in Sierra Leone, and urges all States and international organizations to participate in and contribute actively to these efforts;

16. Welcomes the commitment of the Government of Sierra Leone to work with the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and other international agencies to give particular attention to the long-term rehabilitation of child combatants in Sierra Leone, and encourages those involved also to address the special needs of all children affected by the conflict in Sierra Leone, including through the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and through support to child victims of mutilation, sexual exploitation and abduction, to the rehabilitation of health and education services, and to the recovery of traumatized children and the protection of unaccompanied children;

17. Welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General that the United Nations develop a strategic framework approach for Sierra Leone in consultation with national and international partners, as indicated in paragraph 44 of his report;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit an additional report to the Council as soon as possible including recommendations for the mandate and structure of the enhanced United Nations peacekeeping presence that may be required in the country;

19. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.